



Roles and Organization of the U. S. Army



Terminal Learning Objective

Action: Identify the roles and organization of the U. S. Army.

Conditions: Individually, given assigned readings and an instructor-facilitated classroom discussion of information provided in this TSP.

Standard: The student should be able to identify, at the 80% level given a multiple choice exam, the constitutional and legal basis for the Total Army, its key roles and functions as an armed service, the basic organization and areas of responsibility of the Army Staff, the key roles and basic organization structure of the Active and Reserve Components, and the types and key capabilities of Army combat forces, both in the Active and Reserve Components.



Preamble To The Constitution

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”



America's Army

- **Foundation**
 - Established 14 June 1775 by Continental Congress
- **Articles of Confederation**
 - First roles and missions: “Provide for the common defense”



The Constitution - 1787

- Principle of civilian control over military
- Congress:
 - Exclusive power to raise and support armies and declare war
- President: Nation's Chief Executive, and Commander in Chief
 - Authority to make treaties and to appoint Federal Officers



National Security Act of 1947

**To promote unity and coordination in
the
armed services, established:**

- The National Security Council (NSC)
- The Department of the Air Force
- The National Military Establishment (NME)
- The Secretary of National Defense (co-equal with Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force)
- The Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS)



National Security Act of 1947 and Amendments

Secretary of Defense authorities:

- Principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to DOD; in operational chain of command.
- Controls/Directs:
 - Executive department (DOD) that includes:
 - Dept. of the Army (formerly Dept. of War)
 - Dept. of the Navy (includes Marine Corps)
 - 1 department/2 services
 - Dept. of the Air Force (formerly Army Air Corps)



Historic Bases of Army Roles and Functions

- **1775 - Articles of Confederation**
 - Militia to provide for common defence
- **1784 - Resolution to Articles of Confederation**
 - Protect Northwestern frontiers; guard stores
- **1787 - Constitution: Ensure domestic tranquility and provide for common defense, including:**
 - Execution of law
 - Suppression of insurrection
 - Repelling of invasion
- **1789 - Authority delegated to the President**
 - Call militia into federal service (to protect frontier inhabitants)



Historic Bases of Army (continued)

- **1824 - Nation-building functions** (Basis for Army Corps of Engineers):
 - Improvement of river navigation
 - Harbor development
 - Exploration
- **1862 - Military government function:**
 - War Dept. General Order 100 to provide military government of occupied territories (basis of civil affairs function)
- **1930s: Supervision of civil works projects:**
 - Organization and command of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)



Terms

ROLES: BROAD AND ENDURING PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE SERVICES WERE ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS IN LAW: MAN, TRAIN, AND EQUIP FORCES FOR:



**Operations On Land
Offensive & Defensive**

**Operations On & From
the Sea**

**Land Operations
Essential to Naval Warfare**

Air Operations

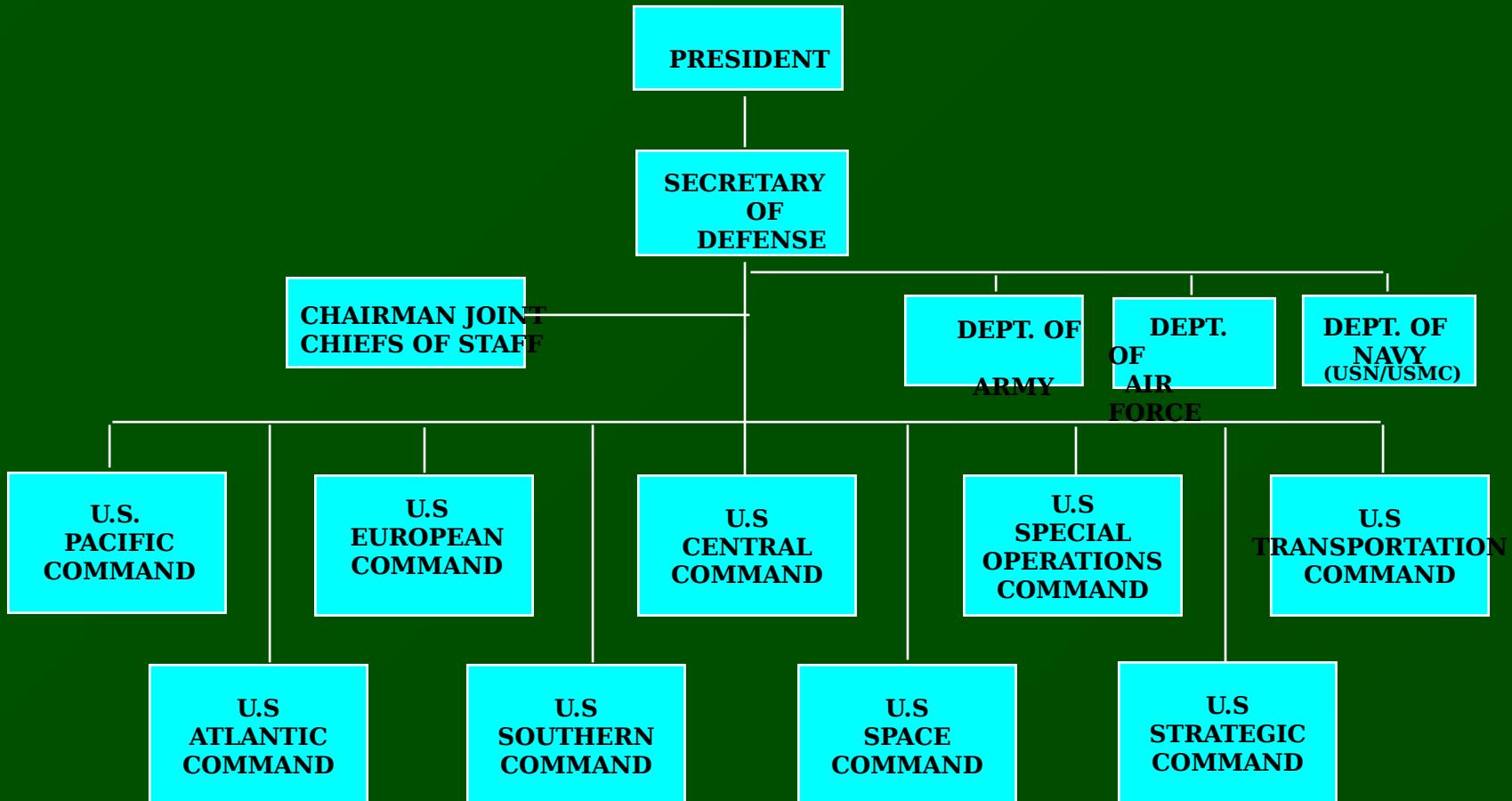
FUNCTIONS: SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES ASSIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO ENABLE THE SERVICES TO FULFILL THEIR LEGALLY ESTABLISHED ROLES

MISSIONS: TASKS ASSIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO COMBATANT COMMANDERS IN CHIEF (CINCs)

Viewgraph 10



National Command Structure





Functions of the Department of Defense

- Support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic
- Ensure, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interest
- Uphold and advance the national policies and interests of the United States



Functions of the Department of Army

Some Major Functions:

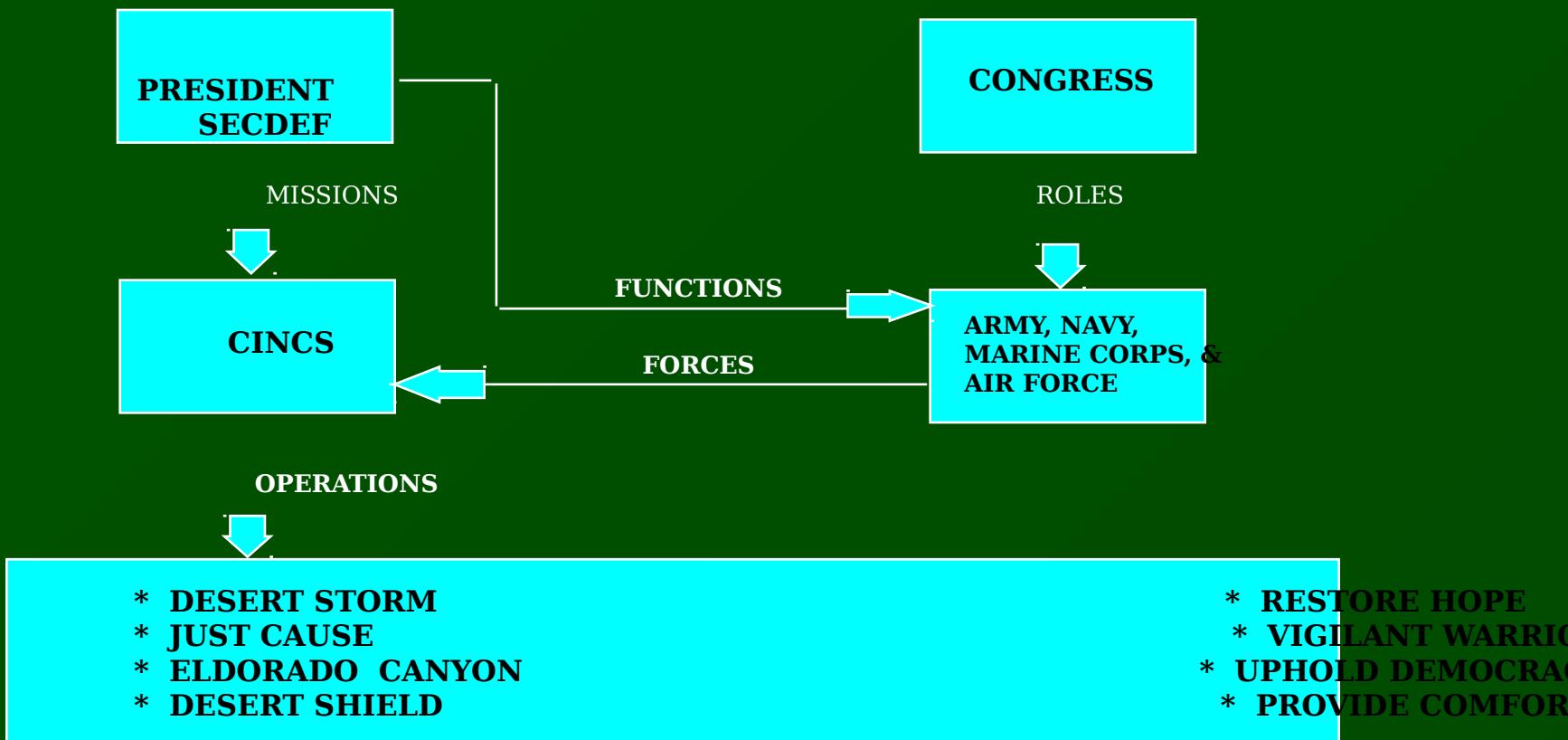
- Organize, train, and equip forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land—specifically, forces to defeat land forces and to seize, occupy, and defend land areas
- Develop airborne doctrine, procedures, and equipment that are common to the Army and Marine Corps
- Organize, equip, and provide forces for the support and conduct of special operations and psychological operations
- Furnish forces for the occupation of territories abroad
- Conduct the authorized civil works program, including projects for improvement of navigation, flood control, beach erosion control, and other water resource developments in the United States

A collateral function of the Army is to train forces to interdict enemy sea and air power

and communications through operations on or from land.

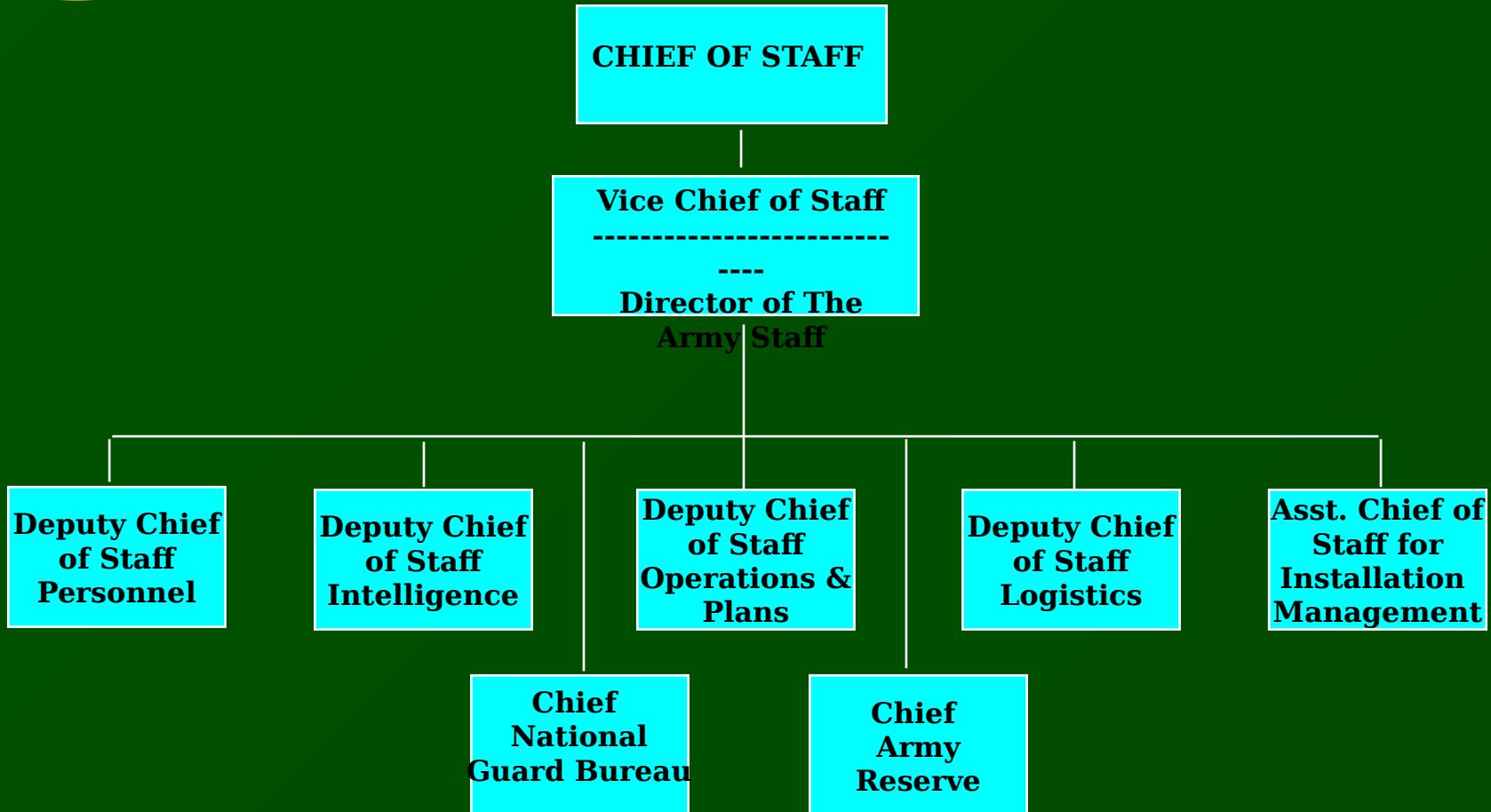


How It Works





The Army Staff





Office of the Chief of Staff United States Army

Vision: The world's best Army, a full spectrum force -- trained and ready for victory.

- Values-based organization
- Integral part of Joint Team
- Modern weapons and equipment
- Responds to nation's needs
- Changing to meet challenges of today...tomorrow...and the 21st century



Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel - G1

Mission: Man the Total Army with quality people, provide and maintain a properly trained and motivated individual for each task.

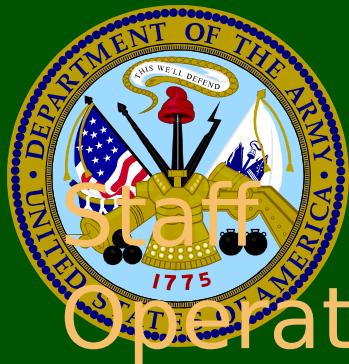
Key Functions: Sustain, Distribute, Separate, Train, Acquire, and Structure



Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence - G2

Mission: Responsible for policy formulation, planning, programming, budgeting, management, staff supervision, evaluation and oversight for intelligence activities of the Dept. of the Army.

Functions/Areas of Responsibility: Intelligence, CI, HUMINT, Intelligence automation, SIGINT, IMINT, MASINT, Censorship, Threat validation, Intelligence collection, Security, Meteorological, and Topographic activities.



Office of the Deputy Chief of for Operations & Plans - G3

Mission: Advise CSA on Army strategy, political-military aspects of international affairs, the Army position on joint matters, force integration and force development, mobilization planning, training, and arms control policy. Represent CSA as Army Operations Deputy to JCS.

Areas of Responsibility:

- International affairs/mil-to-mil programs
- Joint Plans/Joint Military Education
- Force integration/development
- Mobilization planning

- Readiness reporting
- Individual and collective training
- Army operations
- Leader development
- Foreign Area Officer program



Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics - G4

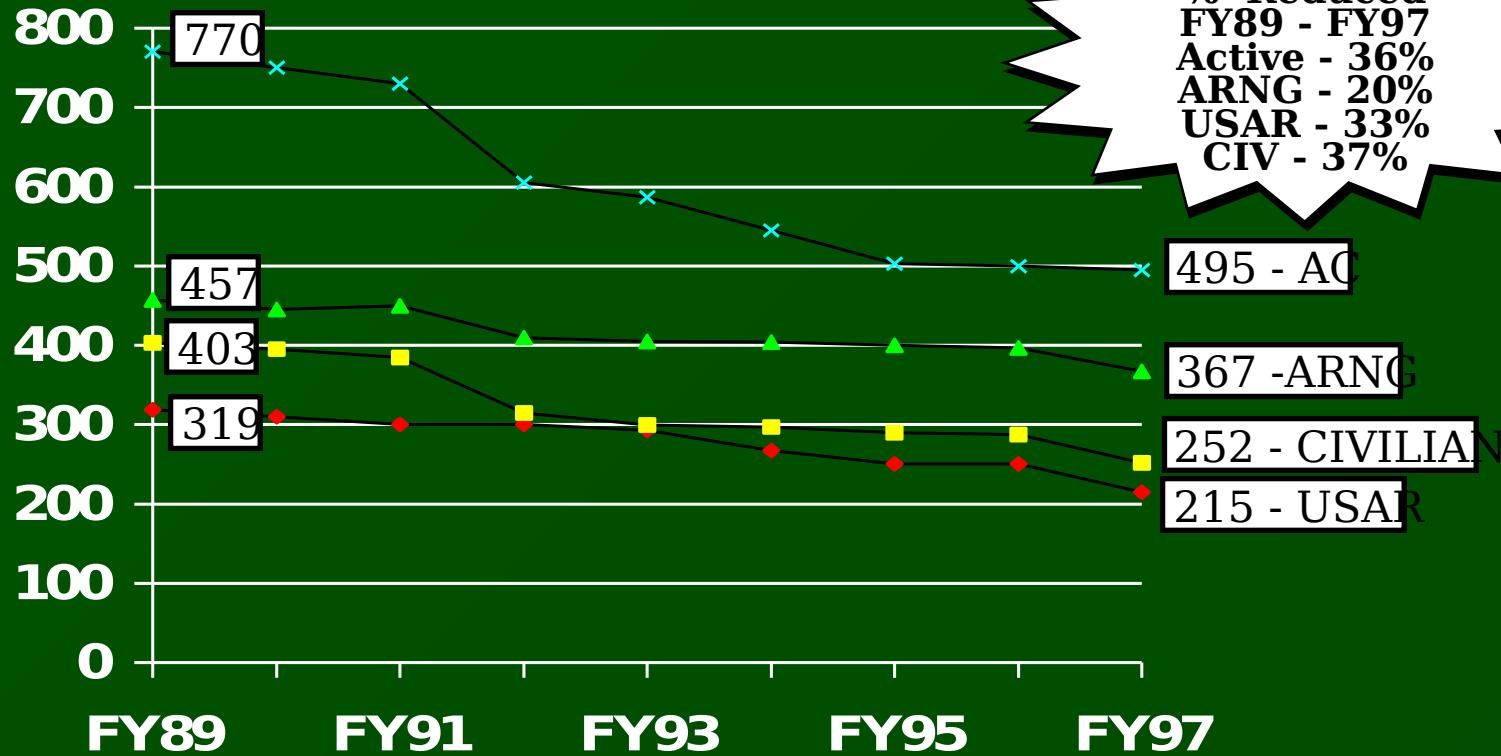
Mission: Responsible for policy, planning, programming, budgeting, management, staff supervision, evaluation, oversight, and information system support for logistics activities of the Dept. of the Army.

Major Disciplines:

- Supply, Maintenance, & Readiness
- Materiel & Integrated Logistics Support
- Troop Support & Energy
- Transportation & Mobility



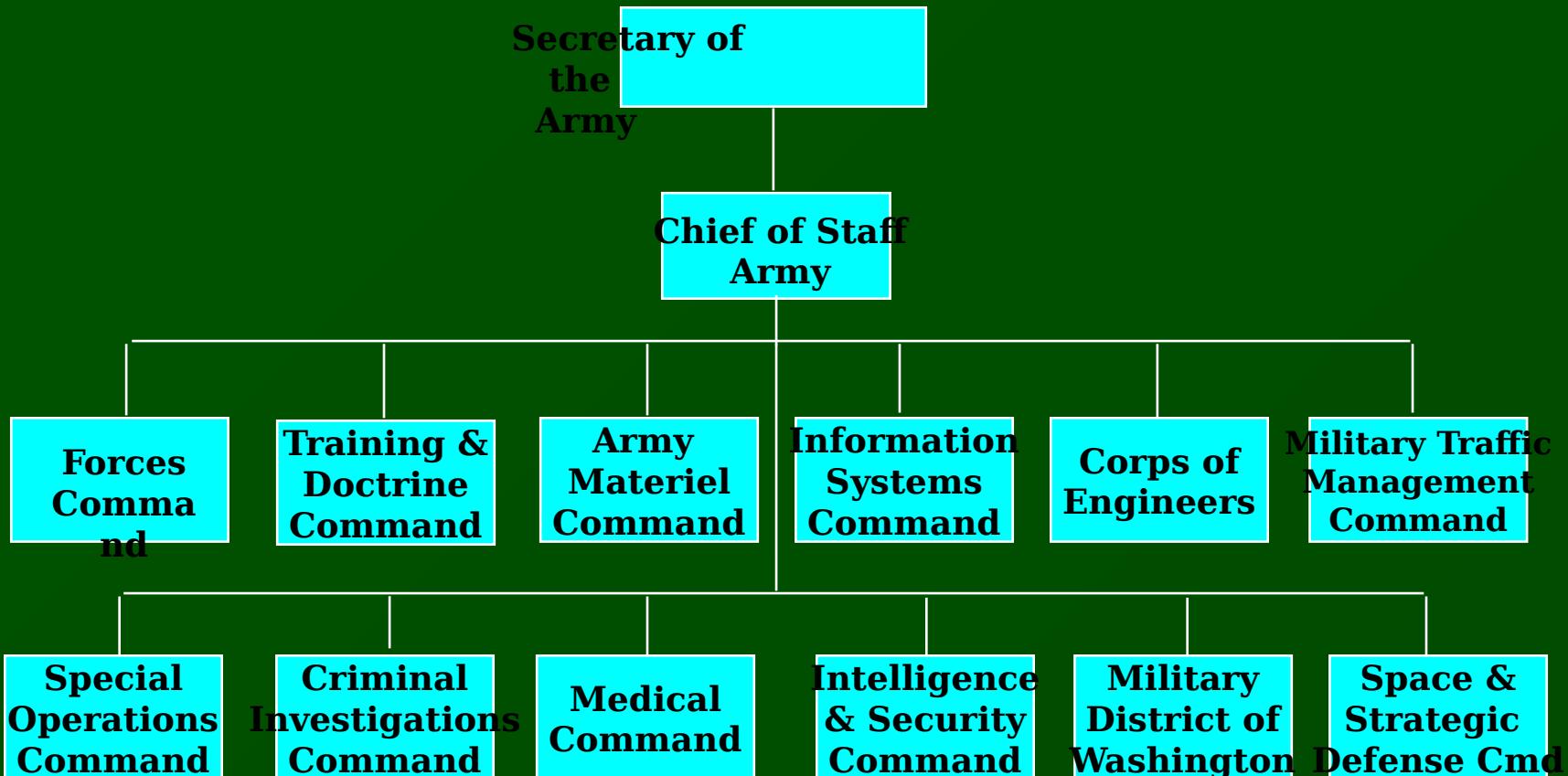
Personnel Reductions



FY89 - FY97
A Reduction of 620,000 People



Major Army Commands (CONUS)





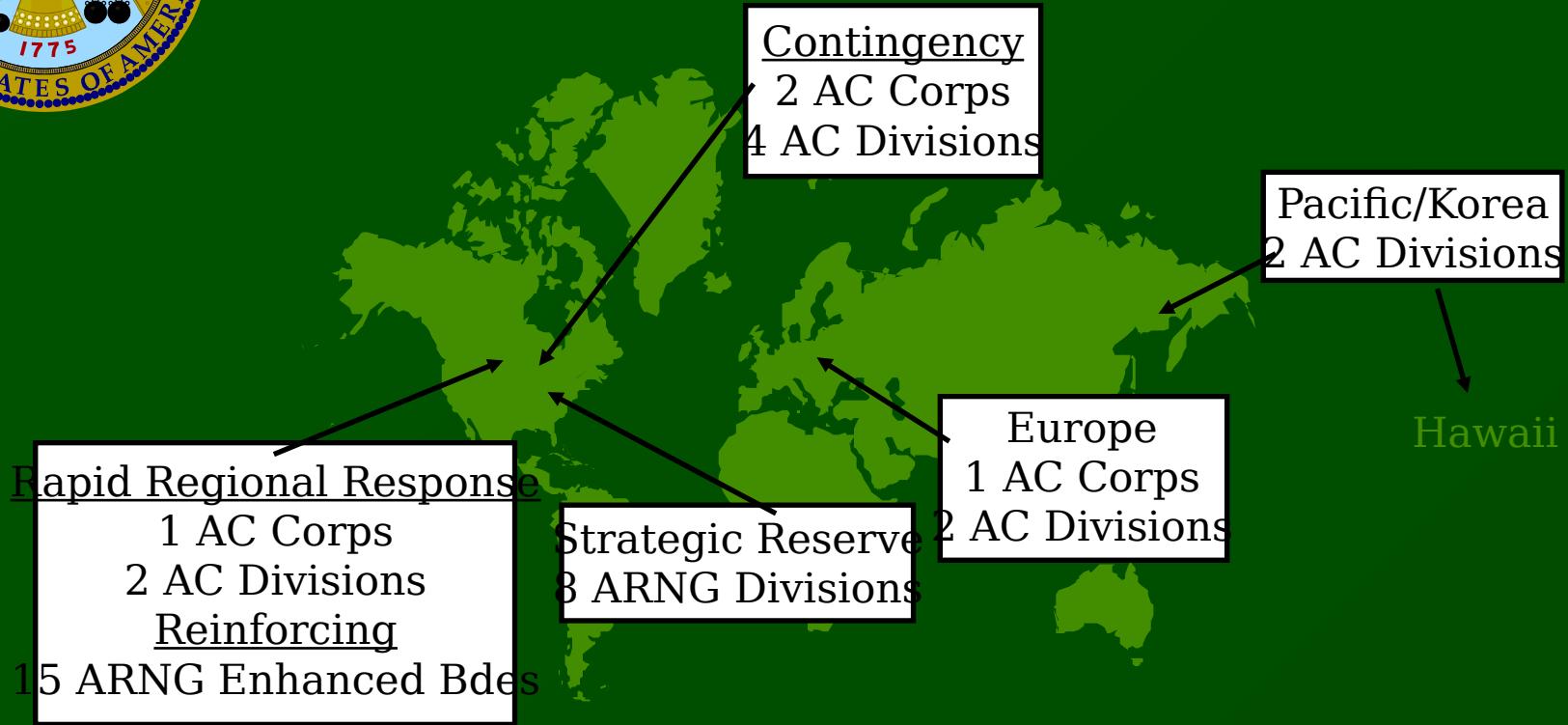
Army Components of Unified Regional Commands

- U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR) -- U.S. European Command
- U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC) -- U.S. Pacific Command
- Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) -- U.S. Forces Korea (sub-unified command of U.S. Pacific Command)
- U.S. Army, South (USARSO) -- U.S. Southern Command
- Third U.S. Army, (USARCENT)* -- U.S. Central Command
- U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) -- U.S. Atlantic Command

* HQ, Fort McPherson, GA, (no permanently assigned forces)



The Total Army



Today's Total Army: 4 Corps, 18 Divisions, 15 Enhanced Brigades

Army 1989	Army 1997
5 Corps	4 Corps
18 AC Div	10 AC Div
10 RC Div	8 RC Div
23 RC Bdes	15 RC enhanced Bdes

Cumulative Reductions
1 Corps (20%)
8 AC Div (45%)
2 RC Div (20%)
8 RC Bdes (35%)



Types of Forces

Airborne Forces

- 82d Airborne Division

Air Assault Forces

- 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)

Heavy Forces:

- 1st Armored Division & 1st Cavalry Division
- 1st Infantry (Mech), 2d Infantry, 3rd Infantry (Mech) & 4th Infantry (Mech)

Light Forces:

- 10th Mountain & 25th Infantry Divisions



Special Operations Forces

- Special Forces
- Army Rangers
- Psychological Operations Forces
- Civil Affairs Units
- Special Operations Aviation



Active and Reserve Component Integration

- **AC:** With overseas presence, AC provides a variety of capabilities with which to tailor a rapidly deployable crisis response force.
- **RC:** Provides essential capabilities not found in the AC; increasingly important role in peacekeeping, humanitarian work, and civil assistance operations, while continuing to respond to domestic emergencies.



RC Organization

- **Ready Reserve:** Army National Guard, Army Reserve Units, Individual Mobilization Augmentees, Active Guard/Reservists, Individual Ready Reservists, & Members of Inactive National Guard.
- **Standby Reserve:** Individuals who have completed active duty and reserve training requirements, or are unable to maintain membership in units.
- **Retired Reserve:** Individuals who have completed 20 years of qualifying service for retirement.



Army National Guard

- Lineage traced to militias formed during the French and Indian Wars in 1700s.
- Provides, primarily, combat and combat support unit reinforcements, as well as some combat service support, for the active Army.
- Provides combat reinforcement capability with 15 “enhanced readiness” brigades, trained and equipped to reinforce deployed AC forces within 90 days



Enhanced Brigades of Army National Guard

- 81st Infantry Brigade - Seattle, WA
- 41st Infantry Brigade - Portland, OR
- 116th Cavalry Brigade - Twin Falls, ID
- 29th Infantry Brigade - Honolulu, HI
- 45th Infantry Brigade - Edmond, OK
- 39th Infantry Brigade - Little Rock, AR
- 256th Infantry Brigade - Lafayette, LA
- 155th Armored Brigade - Tupelo, MS
- 76th Infantry Brigade - Indianapolis, IN
- 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment - Knoxville, KY
- 53rd Infantry Brigade - Tampa, FL
- 48th Infantry Brigade - Macon, GA
- 218th Infantry Brigade - Newberry, SC
- 30th Infantry Brigade - Clinton, NC
- 27th Infantry Brigade - Syracuse, NY



Army Reserve

- Formed in 1908. After WW I, the National Defense Act of 1920 established the Organized Reserve Corps which includes both units and individuals.
- The Army Reserve is not under state control.
- Provides the bulk of combat service support (CSS), as well as some combat support (CS), for the Total Army.



Army Reserve Regional Support Commands & Divisions

- 70th Regional Support Cmd
- 104th Division*
- 91st Division **
- 63rd Regional Support Cmd
- 96th Regional Support Cmd
- 88th Regional Support Cmd
- 89th Regional Support Cmd
- 95th Division*
- 85th Division**
- 90th Regional Support Cmd
- 75th Division**
- 84th Division*
- 81st Regional Support Cmd
- 87th Division**
- 100th Division*
- 108th Division*
- 80th Division*
- 99th Regional Support Cmd
- 78th Division**
- 77th Regional Support Cmd
- 94th Regional Support Cmd
- 98th Division*

*** Training Divisions**

**** Exercise Divisions**



Summary

- America's Army
- The Constitution - 1787
- National Security Act of 1947
- Historic Bases of the Army
- Terms (Role, Functions, and Missions)
- National Command Structure
- Functions of the DOD and Dept. of the Army
- How It Works



Summary

- The Army
- Office of the Chief of Staff U.S. Army
- Offices of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff
- Personnel Reductions
- Major Army Commands (CONUS)
- Army Components of Unified Regional Commands
- The Total Army
- Types of Forces



Summary

- Active and Reserve Component Integration
- RC Organization
- Army National Guard
- Army Reserve